

# The Labour Organiser

PUBLISHING OFFICE:—4, COLLEGE STREET, WORCESTER

Vol. 18. No. 204

JUNE, 1938

Price 4d.

4/6 per annum, post free

## Article 3

# Election Preparation

### ABOUT TRAINING CLASSES

Readers are reminded that the most urgent work this month by way of Election Preparation is a Registration Canvass, or at least the collection of the names of newly-qualified Labour supporters by some other means in readiness for checking with the Electors' Lists on publication next month.

The matter which will engage our attention in this article is the question of Training Classes for Election Workers.

As stated last month the Labour Party Registrar of Study Courses has in contemplation the holding of a limited number of local training classes in certain parts of the country in the form of a series of instructional lectures by qualified agents; or at least the compilation of a panel of lecturers so that local initiative may be able to promote classes in certain areas.

The Labour Party, too, are contemplating a series of Area Conferences in selected centres. One way or another there will therefore be an impetus to training and special opportunities for a large number of Labour men and women. There are also the L.P. Study Courses for students.

But Labour should get this matter of training right, and its real needs

properly understood. They are ill-understood to-day.

Picture an ordinary Parliamentary election and the way the average Local Labour Party runs its contest. There is a shortage of workers, but an abundance of "support," good wishes, talkers and amateur tacticians, but the work is mainly done by a hard-worked minority, often dismally few in numbers.

### Why Training is Needed.

We hope it is no offence to say that the quality of that work is poor: there is prodigious effort, but wasteful ways — wasteful because, like Army methods, it takes such a lot of men (or women) to do so little. Often what is being done is unnecessary, unproductive, duplicated, or done backwards.

These are harsh criticisms, but none the less true. How often have we seen a band of canvassers go out with much cry (particularly if it is so-called mass "canvassing"), but bring back little wool, in the way of definitely promised votes? How often, too, are our committee rooms littered up with folk, with nobody doing much that is going to count in votes on polling day?

In every department of our electioneering there is evidence of the need for training and for modernisation. It

is as if nobody had appreciated the startling changes in our problem to that which our fathers had. These are: an immensely enlarged electorate, votes for women, rapid transport and dissemination of news, a lethargic electorate, huge abstentions, a suspicious youth, all sorts of inventions and new types of propaganda, the telephone, the call for local news-sheets, etc., etc. Do the manipulation of all these things come naturally to the untrained or is there not a need to-day for specialisation and training in all our avenues of election endeavour?

Get this right, too: that it is not experts in election law, or Philadelphian lawyers, who can split a hair on an illegal practice, that Labour wants to-day. Election law as an acquired qualification in an officer takes a back seat to-day when detailed legal guides — what to do and what not to do — are sent out by Headquarters. It is the technique rather than the law which matters most when one can so easily refer and rely on other sources for one's legal guidance. And in the mass, Labour workers, devoted to their Cause, and experts in its case, do not realise all this; the welter of our muddles clogs our progress, and will do, more so, unless those who realise our problem insist upon the training.

### **Train the Rank-and-File Worker!**

And now, if we have dispossessed any of our readers of the thought that there is nothing more to study, or to learn about electioneering, let us make a few other comments.

There is room for a vast increase in the number of students undergoing Party training. But if every student wants a paid job, the increase of students will benefit no one and only increase competition among themselves for the few odd jobs going.

Labour needs trained men and women, and technicians in publicity, propaganda, and the mechanical and electrical aids, and it needs them **in the ranks**. There are those in the Party whose walks of life border on these things, and we should like to isolate some of these folk and add just the little necessary Party training to make the application of their talents to our work, in their spare time, decisive and definite.

But this article has in mind that for every leading officer, or paid agent,

## **COMING ARTICLES IN OUR ELECTION PREPARATION SERIES**

- ❑ **Number sheets and how to use them.**
- ❑ **Hints on the election canvass.**
- ❑ **The writing-up at an election.**
- ❑ **Publicity : How to get it and what to avoid.**
- ❑ **Election literature : Some hints and examples.**
- ❑ **Women's work at an election.**
- ❑ **How to present policy.**
- ❑ **Committee room management.**
- ❑ **Managing meetings.**
- ❑ **A look at the Agent's job.**
- ❑ **Simple outline of the law of elections.**
- ❑ **Illegal practices from a practical angle.**
- ❑ **Polling day hints.**
- ❑ **Election Accounts : how to keep them, etc., etc.**

there must be scores, or hundreds, of volunteers. These are the folk whom we have in mind for the training which is the subject of this article. Everybody is trained to motor, or to cycle (perhaps to walk), and to read, smoke, cross the road, fill up coupons, etc., not to mention A.R.P.! We have an excellent case to train our workers to economise their labours and to direct them into the best channels.

### **Many Classes—not a Few**

An endeavour to set up a training class for workers in every constituency Labour will fight, is the kind of thing that would please us. For the time being we will assume that each Party will have to arrange its own.

Now we do not want to see these classes degenerate into cases of the blind leading the blind. Local Parties will discover their difficulties, not in finding suitable premises, or times, or



sufficient attenders, but in finding qualified leaders. We do trust the Labour Party can do something in this matter, for the paucity of teachers is an appalling factor, and one that may very well dismay those who know the facts. At this stage we can only suggest that L.L.P.s should approach persons within reasonable distance of their constituencies who are known to be successful or qualified; and that such persons (and most of them are reading this article) will lend themselves to an urgent Party need. Head Office doubtless would offer suggestions, if approached.

### A Suggested Syllabus

The subjects to be taken at such local classes should be simple. They should not include matters which really fall within what we, for want of a better term, will call the "higher organisation." It is waste of time and confusing to discuss at these meetings points which solely affect the conduct of the election and which fall more within the province of the agent, the Party, or the principal officers; some even of the subjects to be discussed at area conferences would find no place in instruction intended chiefly for the rank and file.

Here is a suggested syllabus for a training class in four sessions:—

1. Explanation of the register; who can vote and the uses of the register throughout the contest; enlisting other workers; how to arouse interest; a bird's-eye view of the election machine at work.
2. Canvassing; kinds of canvassing; preparing for the house-to-house canvass; how to approach voters; dealing with doubtfuls; removals (in and out); the second canvass; the records; lists that are aids to canvassing.
3. Committee rooms; general arrangements; the writing-up; dealing with records; callers; polling-day arrangements; work in the local rooms; fetching-up; marking-up; clearing-up.
4. Transport; hints on meetings; literature distribution; the women's part; work for all; what not to do at an election.

At this point we will leave the matter. Our final shot is—we want those classes!

[This series of articles will be continued].

### DEATH OF ALDERMAN J. M. CAPE.

It is with profound regret that we have to record the death of Alderman J. M. Cape, Labour Agent, Spennymoor Division, which took place on 25th ult., at the age of 61.

Jack Cape's name was a household word in the county of Durham and among its miners. He had for many years acted as a political agent for the Durham miners and he died holding that office.

For some months Brother Cape had been in a serious state of health, but he retained his interest in affairs to the last. On the day preceding his sudden death we received an organisational query from him and a bright and cheery letter. We therefore all the more understand and sympathise with Mrs. Cape and family over this sudden end. Jack was a blunt lovable character, and his colleagues and our readers will, we are sure, share our sorrow.

A former Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Agents' Union, Jack Cape took a deep interest in the work of that body. He, for some years, had held the office of District Secretary.

## Registration

A reminder. The electors' lists will be published on 15th July. The last day for objections is 31st July and the last day for claims is 7th August.

These dates have no meaning if your Party contemplates no action; if, in fact, you are content to leave the compilation of the Registers of Voters to other hands, and to suffer, in the most crucial General Election of modern times, the same loss of votes to Labour, arising out of non-registration, as has been discovered in every election at every time since Labour began.

Do, please, comrades, be up and doing this time. At least get the electors' lists promptly. Circulate them and call meetings quickly to consider omissions. Make the claims, which are to be discovered everywhere (we ourselves have two this year!) and, if you can, lodge objections. DO SOMETHING IN TIME.

## The Women's ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The Women's Annual Conference, which was held at Leamington last month, seems not to flag in attendance, in interest or in virility. A case may be made out for its redundancy, and even for the scrapping of "women's organisation," but that ignores the human factor which in politics as in economics sometimes plays the bear with what is logical, "inevitable" or seeming common sense.

The Trade Union representation at the Women's Conference does not seem so strong or so much in evidence as one might expect (is that a reason why on occasions the women differ from the major Party Conference?) and to a male observer women's sense of possessiveness not only provides the key to the continuance of the Conference and the phenomena of a sex-basis for its organisation, but it seems in the

majority of women to cause the Section to become in their minds but an enlargement of the home circle — a sentiment in relation to Party which is the acme of all an organiser would strive to attain.

Labour women's enthusiasm certainly doesn't wain, but the possessive sense which has triumphed here mustn't, as it sometimes does, stand in the way of section growth. We have yet to see the mass of British women flock to Labour's standard, and so to humanise our politics and society. The Socialist message for women has been by no means over-emphasised up to now.

Copies of the Leamington report will shortly be ready, price 6d. (4/6 per dozen). Local Parties, not only Women's Sections, should order these.

## We'll Harp on ABOUT THE CHILDREN!

There is still no sign that Labour is awakening to its peril over the neglect of child propaganda and organisation. We still bewail that youth is hard to organise and leave till adolescence all attempts to lay even the flimsiest foundation for Socialist thinking or education.

Labour magnificently ignores the bias of Empire, imperialism and capitalist worship taught or suggested daily to every child from the age of five upwards.

One wonders if temperance would have grown as it has if Bands of Hope had not played their part for two or three generations; and where, even Christianity, too, might have found itself, if Robert Raikes hadn't started

Sunday Schools, and gripped the child minds of all the nineteenth century and all that's gone of the present one?

The "Labour Organiser" has urged again and again upon this subject. Once the mountain conceived and the mouse that was born was a recommendation from Labour's N.E.C. that the children should join the Woodcraft Folk—which was a gesture of impotence. But even that mouse died, for the mass of Labour just took no notice.

However, this is warning. Those in favour of a move are getting together. We hope there will be a meeting, and that it will lead to something doing on this subject at the next annual conference.

Will those interested write the Editor?



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# NEW ESTATES AND THE OWNER-OCCUPIER

Our observations and correspondence convince us that in many areas the right approach is not being made in these places. Bemoaning the absence of meeting rooms, and the inability to accept "star" speakers, and trying to make up the deficiency by loud-speaker work and outdoor meetings (which are almost always a failure), is to do several wrong things. Estates of the modern kind constitute a special problem both topographically and psychologically.

From certain reasons we will not criticise, and from topographical reasons, chumming-up between households in new estates is slow; neighbourliness is almost absent; loneliness a real factor, among the women especially; and the Englishman's home as his castle is a theory strongly held and aggressively presented to all comers.

Why protrude the loud-speaker into this atmosphere, or complain that a meeting called in some inconvenient spot is a failure? Both methods are fore-doomed to failure and maybe do more harm than good.

Picked canvassers are wanted for these places. And they should be big enough to understand that all the alleged snobbery, the aloofness, the loneliness and the manifest striving for a display a cut above the standard of the "owners," represents, after all, but the mass transference of long-encouraged working-class ambitions to new and strange quarters—where, too, there are now new tribulations and hidden problems that were not contemplated or experienced in the old homes.

Which Party will be the first to understand the owner-occupier, to help him to break down the barbarities of false standards—which cast even frank talks about his mortgage into the realms of indecency? And which Party will first bring hope and confidence into the disturbed and often distracted minds behind the prim doors?

Labour is the only Party which can offer economic salvation to these folk,

but we must first forget our prejudices and select the people to canvass the estates who fully appreciate all we have said above, but who are not such fools as to wear their thoughts on them upon their sleeves.

But house-to-house canvassing must be done and the systematic distribution of suitable literature is the soundest aid and preparation for that job. Canvassers should go round with literature pleasantly and regularly, selling as well as giving.

When a canvasser becomes known the work gets easier. Confidence must be established, and when that grows, it is the beginning of the end for the barriers.

People in the estates are no different from others. The problem merely differs because the environment does. Labour has encouraged the desire for better homes, for decent surroundings, for fresh air and roominess, and the aspirations concerning their children which these folk possess. So Labour must carry on with its task, which is to hold and convert to Socialism. And the owner-occupiers, who are increasing in such numbers, have a special call upon us for aid and comradeship and understanding.

Canvassing and literature distribution by trained and proper persons—that is the royal road to conquest.



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## A Speciality Page concerning—

### BUSINESS REPLY CARDS AND ENVELOPES.

The up-to-date Labour Agent or Secretary is ever ready to adopt modern ideas, or to avail himself of devices which facilitate work or bring quicker returns.

We have noted with interest the growing use in the Party of the P.O. facilities for business reply cards and envelopes. Our readers will be familiar, from their correspondence, with the black down-strokes and special lay-out of unstamped postcards or envelopes sent to them by persons who think that a reply is worth paying for. In any case, below is a sample used by one Constituency Party.

The reverse side bore an invitation to join the Party. In another case the recipient was invited to reply saying whether he desired a car on polling day.

The uses to which business reply cards and envelopes can be put are numerous. Every occasion where one requires an answer and regards an answer as being worth a refund of postage, is an opportunity for the use of this facility. And consider what things are worth the postage: a new member's application, an enquiry for

literature, an application for tickets, an offer to help at an election, the proffer of a car for fetching-up voters, the promise of a subscription, the acceptance of an invitation. To all these uses the system has already been put by the brighter sparks of the movement, who realise that it is better to be open and ready to pay postage than sit and growl and do without the answers.

The "business reply" is a very cheap facility. One deposits a sum, generally a minimum of 10/-, at the Post Office, and then one submits a proof of the card or envelope to be distributed, the design of which must accord to that of the sample in print. After that the rest is easy. One's "customers" post the unstamped cards or envelopes (there is a similar system for parcels) and the Post Office delivers them and checks up what you owe in postage, setting same against the deposit.

The P.O. charge is a halfpenny per communication, plus postage, i.e., a 1d. postcard is charged 1½d., and a 1½d. letter is charged 2d.

Readers should note that however many communications are sent out, one only pays for those that come back.

The above matter embodies the gist of the Post Office regulations. Minute details are to be found on page 53 of the current Post Office Guide.

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# Labour Marches on at Woolwich

The 1937 report of the Woolwich Labour Party is, as usual, an inspiring document. 5,032 members (up 595) and income from membership at £696 14s. 7d. (up £19) are figures that seem miraculous to those struggling in the early years of building. But the report itself (which we wish we could put in every reader's hands) in its modest references to every kind of activity, gives the secret away—steady, patient, loyal, systematic building — no flamboyant words or activities, just work. And the record spoken of above doesn't stand alone. There are other accomplishments—debts cleared; £737 affiliation fees; over £800 for Election and Special Fund; total income over £3,000; literature sales over 500 a month, etc., etc. It is an epic story.

## SHOP AT THE CO-OP.!

Why do so many Local Labour Parties neglect their opportunities to deal with "the Co-op."?

The matter is especially marked in catering for teas, etc., where surely the Co-op. can give as good and better quality and variety as any private trader.

The Co-op. to-day does almost everything for us. Our own office furniture is Co-op.—and good. But why do L.L.P.s go to private, and often sweating, local garages and job masters, for their buses and char-a-bancs, when so many Co-ops. run efficient transport departments and travel agencies?

We appeal to our readers to help cement our alliance with the Co-operative Movement by loyalty in these respects. It is contrary to all common sense that Labour men and women should continually encourage the system they are "out" to destroy.

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Saturday, July 2nd, is International Co-operative Day, and a wonderful Pageant of Co-operation in eight episodes will take place at Wembley Stadium, commencing at 3 p.m. Local secretaries and agents will find something to learn by attendance at such functions, and Co-operation promises a great day on this occasion.

## THE C.W.S. AND AN ALLEGED ELECTION OFFENCE.

The conviction of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., and a manager of one of their mills in connection with a Devon County Council election for the Buckfastleigh Division will be of interest to many readers.

At the election, Mr. Wm. J. Chaffe, J.P., C.W.S. mill manager, was returned with a majority of nearly 400 over that of his opponent, Major Stansfeld Vickers. Mr. Chaffe was subsequently unseated as a result of an enquiry held on a petition by Major Vickers, illegal practices being alleged.

The Director of Prosecutions, after the election petition, directed that a prosecution should be instituted.

The C.W.S. was proceeded against on the allegation that the Society had employed six men for payment in connection with the election, employees of the mills where Mr. Chaffe was manager of one of the departments. Three of the men were said to be in receipt of salaries which did not actually depend upon the time worked, and the other three depended upon the hours worked for the wages they received. When the case was heard at the Totnes County Sessions last month, evidence was given to the effect that in each case the men devoted some part of their normal working time for the assistance of Mr. Chaffe, receiving no extra payment, but no deduction from their wages or salaries received from the mill. Their efforts were said to have been given voluntarily. Notwithstanding, the C.W.S. were fined on each summons.

This case might be cited by many Constituency Labour Parties as parallel with the assistance given in certain elections by the staff of local firms, for if necessary we could supply the Director of Prosecutions with information. The onus, however, is upon a constituent or candidate of an affected area to petition in the first instance.

J. W. FRENCH.

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WE INVITE the co-operation of readers in increasing the circulation of the "Labour Organiser." What will YOU do? Does your Party order, and are all the Ward officers supplied?



An Unusual Article

# The Chronicles of Lab

## By Jack Cutter

¶And it came to pass at this time that the forces of Lab grew and flourished so that they became a mighty power in the land of Brit.

They ruled the mighty city of Lon, led by one Erb,\* a man of the people from the East. And when the forces of the Nats engaged them in battle seeking to take the city, the Labs fell upon them and smote them hip and thigh so that they withdrew in sore distress, leaving many upon the field of battle. In Glesca,† too, the second city in all the land, the Labs ruled and counselled with wisdom.

And the Coms spake unto one another saying, Behold the Labs are many and we are few. The people hearken unto them and will have none of us. Let us therefore speak softly unto them and say, Let us join your counsels. Thus will we be able to preach our gospel to the Labs from the inside and convert many. And they spake softly to the Labs saying, Open thy doors to us that we may enter thy counsels.

And the Labs went to the town of Bourn to consider this, for there were some amongst them who said, hearken unto this their plea. But there were many more who counselled otherwise, saying, The ways of the Coms are not our ways and their gods are not our gods. Let us therefore have none of them, but go our own way, handing them the fruit of the citron and the cheer of the Bronx.

And the Labs heeded this latter counsel. But with wisdom surpassing that of Solomon, they added to their Council of Rulers the mightiest spokesmen on behalf of the entry of the

Coms. Among these new Councillors were one Staff, a mighty advocate versed in the Law, and one named Wilk because she was of retiring ways and had to be withdrawn from her shell even with a pin.

¶And the Labs continued to flourish so that the Nats who still ruled the land of Brit were confounded and murmured unto one another in the lobbies and quiet places saying, Our leader Bald grows old and his grip becomes loose even as his lips are sealed. Let us therefore depose him and exalt his chancellor, Chambermaid. But Bald had grown wily with his years and waited not to be asked, saying, I have grown weary of well doing and pass my mantle on to Chambermaid. And entering the monastery of the Lords he was heard of no more.

And it came to pass that under the leadership of Chambermaid the Nats faltered even more and Hit and Duc, the Rulers of Ger and It grew bold, saying to one another, Behold this man Chambermaid is well named. He will stand even for anything. Let us therefore make havoc while the going is good.

And the people of Brit grew wrathful and turned to the Labs for salvation. Many battles were fought and were called byes, because they meant bye-bye to the Nats and the Labs conquered in bye after bye.

¶It happened that at this time the Libs were divided amongst themselves, some selling their souls to the Nats as a reward for high place, while others forbore being disciples of a creed known in those days as The Balance of Power which had as its god a cat seated on a fence and as the cat jumped so they jumped also.

And the leaders of these Libs spake unto themselves, saying, Lo, these Labs are making a pace which is warm

\* Our contributor goes wrong. There is only one "Erb"—he who writes this correction. The other is only an august Herbert—Ed. "L.O."

† Wrong again. There is a city called Brum which claims this "honour". Perish its politics—Ed. "L.O."

and lest we look to our laurels we will be swept to oblivion. It is meet therefore that we make a bargain with the Labs whereby we secure for ourselves those seats to hold the Balance of Power.

And the Coms also conferred one with another saying, Verily now is our chance to reverse that which was written at Bourn. So they went unto the Labs saying, Behold, here we are again and the Libs are of one mind with us for we will forswear our ways of the past if thou will receive us in an alliance whereby people shall know us as the Pops. And the scribes wrote mightily about it every seventh day in the tablets of the Cops.

¶It happened at this time that there came a bye at Ayles in the province of Buck and the Labs prepared themselves for battle. And the Coms and the Libs joined their voices together saying unto the Labs, What foolishness is this to do battle for thy beliefs? Withdraw from battle lest thou lose even thy deposit for the people will follow the standard of the Lib.

And the Labs answered in the tongue of the days saying, Nuts, and sallied forth to do battle. And the Coms waxed wroth and sent a message unto the people of Ayles saying, Give thy support unto the Lib for the Lab is in League with the Gestapo and his name is mud. But the people heeded not, and when the battle was over it was seen that the forces of the Nats and the Libs had become shrunken and the forces of the Labs had grown mightily.

And it came to pass that there was another bye in the west of the province of Darb and the Libs spake again unto the Labs saying, The gods have decreed that the western province of Darb is ours by the traditions of our forefathers. Thy standard bearer has no chance. Let him therefore withdraw from the battle. But the Labs answered and said, Thou speakest for thyself alone. We speak for the people and we will fight for the faith which is in us. And the Coms said nothing, for after the battle of Ayles they knew not what to say.

And the Labs fought mightily against the vast hordes of the Nats, who were in great strength in that province. And multitudes of the people joined themselves to the standard of the Labs so that the Nats were

all but defeated and the Libs were left even at the post.

¶And the Labs spake unto all the people of Brit saying, Behold how the multitudes in growing hordes come to our standard. They hearken unto our message, for they know that the Labs alone can drive out the Nats. Let all people of good will come with us and we will lead the land away from bondage and slavery, so that the land of Brit shall belong to its people, also the fruits thereof.

And the followers of the Labs gathered together all over the land of Brit and sang the song of their flag saying, It witnessed many a deed and vow. We must not change its colour now.

And they girded up their loins and prepared to enter the greatest battle of all even to destroy the Nats and drive them from the seats of the mighty so that they might lead the world out of the darkness into the light.

## N.C.L.C. SUMMER SCHOOLS

To give members of the British Labour Movement an opportunity of studying Holland and its Labour Movement at first hand, the N.C.L.C. has made arrangements to hold a week's Summer School in that country this year. The School commences on the 16th July and the cost of board and tuition is £3. No passports will be required for those students who travel with the N.C.L.C. Party.

The N.C.L.C. is also holding a week's Summer School at Farncombe, near Guildford, commencing 30th July. Lecturers will include Leonard Barnes—author of *Skeleton of Empire*, etc.; Arthur Woodburn, Scottish Secretary of the Labour Party and President of the N.C.L.C.; J. Jagger, M.P.; A. M. Wall, Secretary-elect of the London Society of Compositors. The fee for this school is also £3.

A leaflet giving full particulars will be sent by National Council of Labour Colleges, 15, South Hill Park Gardens, London, N.W.3.

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# THE LABOUR PARTY

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# OUR LITERATURE PAGE

## *The Literature Buyers' Guide*

### **Your Britain No. 3**

The third, and in some respects the best, "Your Britain" is true to life. It breathes of the countryside, but its presentation brings the townsman also into its interest. One of the "bloomers" some people will make is to assume that this publication is for rural areas only.

The interest, and to a less extent, the concern of the urban dweller has been already aroused in the problems and economy of our countryside. Millions more than are commonly supposed look back to the land, think about agriculture, read about it, talk about it (even till the back yard atavistically), and at any rate possess the complex of the sympathy to which "Your Britain No. 3" appeals—and, we hope, appeals not in vain.

Piquant prose and pictorial presentation admirably combine to make a really interesting and erudite number.

### **"Planning or Chaos" by Fred Henderson**

Fred Henderson's is a name to conjure with when talking of "getting the message over." And happily and appropriately the first of the Penny Pointers to Socialism—a new series of pamphlets—comes from this writer. The plain citizen has here something he can understand; something to make him think.

### **"An Easy Outline" by Herbert Morrison**

Have we not heard something somewhere, rather deprecatory, about "Herbert Morrison's brand of Socialism"? Fie! If so, here it is, and having uncorked the bottle, we found the bouquet and the body quite satisfactory—in fact, above proof in parts. We hope that satisfies.

An easy outline, with an easy title, too, is always a seller: and the name weighs in with the man in the street.

### **"Government's Air Muddle Exposed"**

**by Hugh Dalton, M.P.**

If any Government presented the perfect programme on arms, and failed and faltered not in giving us the best and the biggest air force, the bloodiest bombers, and the most infernal air force, well, we, or rather the Editor, would, as a good Pacifist, be bang up against it. The Editor cannot conscientiously write to commend Dalton's speech or pamphlet. But then he is a minority, and anyway, his policy is not the Party's. And he has no right, perhaps, to even say here "more's the pity!" So we suppose a case, well argued, and outstandingly replete with supporting facts and figures, must be recorded as such. But Pacifist or no, the Editor could wish for a better and bigger brick wherewith to smash the heads of the present Government!

### **"Oil From Coal" (Special Advisory Committee's Report)**

After the above, may we comment that it is a ghastly pity that so much invention, from "in the air" to surgery, owes its prompting or development to war or preparation for it? Those same factors probably will lead to an earlier discussion and popularisation of the proposals here made. The whole subject will soon be a first factor in politics as in industry. So this rs. booklet may, probably will, become a classic. It ought to be bought in quantities because, despite its price, it is going to be a good seller (and remember, nothing sells so well as penny pamphlets and shilling books—there is nothing so good in between).



# OUR YOUTH PAGE

## Some Publications

### **"You're Young !**

**Here's your Biggest Job !"**—Price One Penny, 6/- per 100

How one hopes that that message will be carried broadside to the youth of Britain, so that the follies of to-day, the injustices and suffering, will not be repeated!

The "biggest job" is outlined in a penny "Youth" pamphlet published by the Labour Party, and the message is from Clem Attlee.

Youth *can*, if it will, accomplish the great task and undertake the great crusade the pamphlet outlines. But is it realised that "Youth," or great masses of it, will never know this message unless Local Labour Parties, organisers, secretaries, in short, all of us, do our best to encourage the youth organisation and to push such pamphlets as this?

### **"Youth of Britain !**

**Help us to Win a Better Future !"**—Price One Penny, 6/- per 100

Another call to youth, but with a hint and an instruction from those already in the camp. This pamphlet tells how Youth proposes, and is, working within the Labour Party.

We, of the "L.O.," believe that to win Youth we must, above all, *give it action, accord to it impetus, and hitch our waggon to a star.*

Socialism and Peace are big enough as one star, but, oh! to convey to Youth the news that the machinery Labour has built around itself for its locomotion on the road, is not just a Juggernaut designed to torment Youth and to hamper its style. Youth must not be fettered by its own thoughts on this subject. New ideas, new methods, fresh strategy, all will be wanted. Come on, girls! Come on, lads!

### **"We say**

**It CAN be done !"**—4pp., 8/6 per 1,000

That's the title of a 4-page two-colour illustrated leaflet at 8/6 per 1,000, just published by the Labour Party.

It *can* be done! That was the spirit Keir Hardie taught us; and, after all, we're now a long way on the road. Socialists are not, as *we* remember them, scattered here and there throughout the land like currants in the old woman's plum duff!

We are millions strong to-day; and the leaflet with the stirring title almost makes *us* throw aside our crutches and go and join up in the L. of Y.!

There is a membership application form in this leaflet. It is very, very attractive. Will not *your* Party spare the few shillings needed for a good distribution and a special personally addressed distribution to the young folk in Labour homes?



# WE ANSWER QUESTIONS HERE

What is a "Prospective" Candidate?

**Q**UESTION.—With regard to the use of the word "prospective" in connection with an endorsed Parliamentary Candidate on notices of public meetings. Is this a necessity? Does its omission mean that the expenses of the meeting have to be charged to the election expenses of the candidate at the next election?

**A**NSWER.—This question is a hardy annual. The term "prospective" is one for which we personally have little liking because its use may well lead some people to imagine that under its cover one can do things which properly should only be done by a declared candidate who is keeping account of his election expenses.

Colloquially one speaks of "the candidate"; the Labour Party prints its "list of Labour candidates"; and Parties and Unions make no bones about having candidates in such and such constituencies. Nothing matters except when some candidate or organisation or person in his behalf *does* something or *spends* something which act in itself, is an act in an "election." Then it matters very little whether the candidate calls himself "prospective" or not: he is thereafter a candidate in the eyes of the law, and he must return his expenses as such and observe all the other requirements of the C.I.P.P.A. Acts.

Lichfield being present to our minds, let us see what Baron Pollock said in the Lichfield (1895) petition: "I think as soon as a candidate begins to hold meetings in the constituency to advance his candidature—in other words, as soon as he begins to take measures to promote his election—the election begins."

This quotation might make our correspondent uncomfortable did we not emphasise the judge's own words—"to

hold meetings . . . to advance his candidature."

Now even a declared candidate may conceivably attend an educational meeting, a Party public meeting, a debate or similar function and speak at a meeting which is not one to "advance his candidature." The crux of the question is: is the meeting called to promote the candidate's election, or is it used for such purpose, as, for instance, by making an exhortation to vote for X., etc., etc.?

Lest Baron Pollock be too literally read, we present another quotation, this time from Mr. Justice Hawkins (whom the Editor once heard,\* with Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams, give judgment in an election petition):—"It would not be reasonable to say that a man who contemplates in the year 1892, becoming a candidate in the year 1896, could not legally employ a person to do for him a variety of acts to ingratiate him with those whose votes and suffrages he intended to seek in some future year."

And so it appears that whether one uses the term "prospective" or no, there are things that may be done, and things strictly to avoid. Be careful, be honest in intention: convert the electors, but distinguish between doing that and fighting an election.

Pays Sub—Then Removes. What?

**Q**UESTION.—W. joins the — Local Labour Party and pays the year's subscription in advance. W. now removes and enters the area of another Party. Can this member function in the new area for the rest of the year without further payment? W. has been a member for some years, and had this member paid weekly instead of 52 weeks in advance the question would not have arisen.

\* Cirencester, 1893.



**A**NSWER.—Two questions arise here, viz (a) the status of a member within the same constituency, and (b) the status of a member on removal out of a constituency.

Notwithstanding the issue of membership cards by the Labour Party and the fact that individual membership is a class of national membership, the relationship of the member to the National organisation is peculiar, and such relationship is not the same as the member's relationship to his local or Constituency Party.

The Constitution ordains that an individual member *must be a member of a constituency Labour Party*, in which he or she resides or is registered.

Now Constituency Parties are not part of the National organisation in the same way that Local Parties, sections or ward committees are part of the Constituency Party. The latter bodies are *component parts* of the Constituency Party, but the latter is "affiliated" to the Labour Party—an immense difference—and Constituency Parties are freer, in important respects, in their relations to Headquarters than are the Local Parties in relation to them.

When a person joins the Labour Party he joins *his Constituency Party*. The Constituency Party lays down what subscriptions shall be paid by its members, and in our opinion a member who has satisfied the rule in that respect, and holds a card, should be allocated on removal to his appropriate Party or committee, if within the constituency, and without any new demands for payment. Constituency Parties have power to enforce this procedure.

When a member moves from constituency to constituency, circumstances are different. In the former case he remained within the sphere of the particular body he had joined. Not so in the latter case. The National membership card is the symbol of the payment of a national affiliation fee only. It is good so long as a member honours the conditions, one of which is that he must "be a member of a Constituency L.P., etc., where he or she resides."

To conclude, we think it is incumbent on removal to join the Constituency Party at the new residence. Let it be remembered, however, that removal does not automatically lapse membership, and membership may remain good in the old constituency, where it is supported by the alternative

local qualification of being registered as a Parliamentary or Local Government elector.



## ANSWERS IN BRIEF

J.M.—From what you say we gather that you consider your secretary should at all times purchase the cheapest in duplicating paper, in printing, and, we presume, in labour, too. Well, we positively disagree. Waste is to be condemned at all times, so also is luxurious printing, flamboyant letter-heads, and expensive tastes in all things; but to go to the other extreme is equally bad. It is not true that you can buy the same duplicating paper (and stencils) somewhere else at half the price. The same might be said of your own suitings; but can you? Purchasers should try to cultivate a correct taste in paper and printing, with an eye ever upon the effect on the recipient. Letter-heads that convey a sense of solidity or power to perform; appeals, on paper that pleases, but which doesn't suggest waste; propaganda, attractively presented; and "solid" matter on something which isn't a torment to read—these are some of the things to aim at.

J.M., London, N.W.—Yes, we know of the evil. Pity you didn't tell the talkers who you were and ask if you might repeat their slanders to the persons concerned. Loud, loose and venomous tea-room talk is a besetting evil with some folk, who cannot get to the tea-cups without wanting to talk the whole movement over. The band does sometimes save some of our characters, though for preference we prefer the places where we can hear the people eat—provided the "silence" does shame our company into quietude.

J.C.C., Durham.—The Labour Party sells books of small adhesive stamps for the receipting of members' contribution cards. The prices are:—Penny stamps, 6d. per booklet of 360 stamps; 2d. stamps, 4d. per book of 180 stamps;

3d. stamps, 4d. per book of 120 stamps;  
4d. stamps, 3d. per book of 90 stamps;  
6d. stamps, 3d. per book of 60 stamps;  
and 1/- stamps, 2d. per book of 30 stamps.

A.H., Bristol.—Your notion should succeed. Party reports ought to be printed and circulated. It's a bogey that such reports get into enemy hands. What about it if they do? Has not Labour demanded that the veil of secrecy be removed from political Party funds?

Florrie.—They didn't teach you what they should have done at the type-writing school. The makers of your duplicator would welcome a visit from you and would gladly give you hints. You can stop that destruction of stencils by buying "obliterator," which will enable you to seal over your mistakes and type again. You can also buy "developer" (not for personal use), but to improve bad cutting and poor stencilling. Like Tokalen it freshens things up!

S.M.—Thank you. The single card for us. It will simplify the work on polling day.

M.A.—The reason the printer cannot keep your matter in type for an indefinite period is because (a) in the case of "hand-set" matter you are locking up type that is wanted for other jobs and of which, naturally, there is a limited quantity; or (b) in the case of "lino" matter you are keeping metal from re-casting; necessarily there is also a limited stock of metal. Regarding wood letters, even a big printer may run short of letters.

#### L.G. Candidate and I.M.

Apropos our reply on this matter in last month's issue, a correspondent draws our attention to a ruling recently given by the Labour Party in his constituency to the effect that Local Government candidates **must**, in every case, be individual members.

The answer we gave indicated our view that while we should favour every legitimate compulsion to enforce individual membership upon Local Government candidates (as in the case of Parliamentary candidates), the model rules themselves did not effect that compulsion.

We have gone further into the matter, and we have examined the grounds upon which the N.E.C. gave their decision, and we are more than ever convinced that we were right, and

that the Party decision is bad as an interpretation of its own rules; further that the method by which the change is effected is altogether undesirable and dangerous in principle.

But we do not intend to argue the rules here. As stated, we ourselves would use **legitimate** compulsion, and, as N.E.C. decisions on interpretations of rule are binding, there the matter ends. But what becomes of **any** right solemnly conferred by rule upon members, and then taken away by devious references to other clauses, sets, sections, interpretations and conference decisions on altogether other matters? The Party has a committee sitting to consider reforms that would remove these very things from the present law of elections. How consistently inconsistent we can sometimes be!

### Additional Candidatures Endorsed by N.E.C.

25th MAY, 1938

HERTS.: Hemel Hempstead.—Mr. C. W. James, 20, Wood Lane, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.

LANCS.: West Salford.—Mr. C. Royle, 40, Egerton Road, Fallowfield, Manchester, 14. Ormskirk.—Mr. J. J. Clearly, 45, Kremlin Drive, Liverpool, 13.

LEICS.: East Leicester.—Mr. Terence Donovan, 1, Essex Court, E.C.4. Bosworth.—Mr. Mark Auliff, 93a, Pimlico Road, S.W.1.

OXON.: South Oxford.—Mr. Wogan Philipps, Ipsden House, Ipsden, Oxford.

SUFFOLK: Sudbury.—Lt.-Col. Roland Hamilton, Maryfield, Shottermill, Haslemere, Surrey.

#### WALES.

MON.: Monmouth.—Mr. F. R. Hancock, Hill-top, Rodmell, Lewes, Sussex.

#### SCOTLAND.

INVERNESS-SHIRE: Mr. Hugh Fraser, 2 Fraser Street, Inverness.

ROSS AND CROMARTY: Mr. Donald MacKay, Windyward, Stoke Poges, Buckinghamshire.

### CANDIDATURES WITHDRAWN.

ESSEX: Colchester.—Mr. Tony Greenwood.

SURREY: South Croydon.—Mr. Thomas Crawford.

WILTS.: Chippenham.—Mr. H. F. Chilcott.



# LABOUR PARTY DIRECTORY OF DIVISIONAL SECRETARIES

## MONTHLY LIST OF CORRECTIONS AND ALTERED ADDRESSES

<i>Index</i>	<i>Descrip-</i>	<i>Name of Organisation</i>	<i>Present Secretary and Address</i>
<i>No.</i>	<i>tion</i>		
D3	CD	Luton D.L.P.	Mr. K. CLARKE, 3, Union Street, Luton, Beds.
G12	SB	Cambridgeshire T.C. & D.L.P.	Mr. J. KEARSEY, 10, Ermine Street, Papworth Everard, Cambridge.
B17	CD	Altrincham D.L.P.	Mr. G. HOYLE, 362, Olfield Road, Altrincham, Cheshire.
C37	CD	Belper D.L.P.	Mr. C. H. BISHOP, Labour Hall, Bowling Alley, Belper, Derbyshire.
F50	CD	Honiton D.L.P.	Mr. W. J. TAPLEY, 36, Manstone, Sidmouth, Devon.
A60	SB	Darlington D.L.P.	Mr. JACK WORTHY, Walker Memorial Hall, Garden Street, Darlington.
A70	CD	Consett D.L.P.	Mr. J. T. ANSON, 14, Moorlands, Blackhill, Co. Durham.
A76	CD	Spennymoor D.L.P.	Ald. J. D. MURRAY, Frederick Street, Meadowfield, Durham.
G80/81	DB	Leyton T.C. & L.P.	Ald. J. FITZGERALD, 12, Salisbury Road, London, E.10.
G87	BD	Stratford D.L.P.	Mr. R. C. CLARK, 75, Gurney Road, Stratford, London, E.15.
D116	CD	New Forest & Christchurch D.L.P.	Mr. H. H. HAYWOOD, 3, Coniston Road, Redbridge, Southampton.
G126	CD	Hunts D.L.P.	Mrs. M. ROSE, Ramsey Road, St. Ives, Hunts.
D138	CD	Faversham D.L.P.	Mr. A. R. CHANCE, "Bewdley," Preston Lane, Faversham.
D140	CD	Isle of Thanet D.L.P.	Mrs. H. MITCHINSON, 38, Belgrave Road, Margate, Kent.
D141	CD	Maidstone D.L.P.	Mr. A. J. GAYNER, Labour Rooms, Fairmeadow, Kent.
D142	CD	Sevenoaks D.L.P.	Miss M. L. DARVELL, Alfreton, Hitchin Hatch Lane, Sevenoaks, Kent.
B152	SB	Bury L.P.	Mr. S. HIGHAM, Peter Street Rooms, Moorgate, Bury, Lancs.
B166	BD	Ardwick D.L.P.	Mr. G. WHALLEY, 1, Victoria Square, Ancoats, Manchester, 4.
B174	BD	Rusholme D.L.P.	Miss M. SUMNERS, 46, Furness Road, Fallowfield, Manchester, 14.
B187	SB	Wigan T.C. & L.P.	Coun. R. LEWIS, J.P., 44, King Street, Wigan, Lancs.
E222/3	DB	Battersea Boro'. L.P. & T.C.	Mr. A. R. SKEGG, 177, Lavender Hill, Battersea London, S.W.11
E224/5	DB	Bermondsey Boro'. L.P. & T.C.	Mr. L. SPEVICK, Labour Institute, 60B, Fort Road Bermondsey, London, S.E.1.
E232	SB	Chelsea L.P. & T.C.	Mrs. J. TURNER, 423, King's Road, London, S.W. 10.
E239/41	DB	Hackney T.C. & Boro. L.P.	Mr. D. RITMAN, 10, Colberg Place, London, N.16.
E243	BD	Hammersmith South D.L.P.	Mr. G. BAMFORD, 78, Brook Green, Hammersmith, London, W.6.
E245	SB	Holborn D.L.P.	Mrs. E. TOWNDROW, 14, Hart Street, London, W.C.1.
E258/9	DB	Paddington T.C. & L.P.	Mr. W. REID, 49 Chaplin Road, Willesden, London, N.W.2.
E258	BD	Paddington North D.L.P.	Mrs. E. PAIN, 7, Kilravock Street, London, W.19.

E263/5 DB	St. Pancras Boro. L.P.	Mr. M. KIRKMAN, 71, Dartmouth Park Hill, London, N.W.5.
E265 BD	St. Pancras S.W. D.L.P.	Mr. A. E. G. HAWKINS, 123, Drummond Street London, N.W.1.
E267 BD	Central Southwark D.L.P.	Mr. E. ROBINSON, 83, Newington Butts, London, S.E.11.
E267/9 DB	Southwark Boro. L.P. & T.C.	Mr. A. SCRIVENS, 55, Crampton Street, London, S.E.17.
E277 BD	Putney, Roehampton & Southfields D.L.P.	Mr. E. G. COLLIS, 85, Clarendon Road, London, S.W.19.
D290 CD	Acton D.L.P.	Mr. W. HESTER, 161/7, High Street, Acton, London, W.3.
D293 CD	Finchley & Friern Barnet D.L.P.	Mr. J. I. LINDNER, Green Trees, The Bishops Avenue, East Finchley, N.2.
D297 CD	Twickenham D.L.P.	Mrs. HUDD, 20, Heath Road, Hounslow, Middlesex.
C307 SB	Northampton D.L.P.	Mr. W. LEWIS, Labour Hall, Charles Street, Northampton.
A313 BD	Newcastle Central D.L.P.	Mr. J. MCEWAN, Labour Rooms, 86, Scotswood Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland.
C322 BD	Nottingham Central D.L.P.	Mr. E. RANDLE, 66, Robin Hood Chase, Notting- ham.
C350 BD	Stoke Fenton & Longton	Mr. R. C. YARWOOD, 16, Bridge Street, Fenton, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.
G368 CD	Bury St. Edmund's D.L.P.	Mr. W. H. SAYERS, 51, Horsecroft Road, Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk.
D372 SB	Kingston-on- Thames D.L.P.	Mr. G. H. BURCHILL, 9, St. James' Court, Grove Crescent, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.
D383 SB	Hastings D.L.P.	Mr. G. F. RUSSELL, 83, Quebec Road, Hollington, St. Leonards, Hastings.
C403 CD	Nuneaton D.L.P.	Mrs. A. E. SPIVEY, Abbey Chambers, Abbey Street, Nuneaton, Warwickshire.
A426 SB	Huddersfield D.L.P.	Ald. A. GARDINER, Byram Buildings, 2, Station Street, Huddersfield, Yorks.
A427/30 DB	Hull City L.P.	Mr. R. E. TENNYSON, 28, Clifford Avenue, Ings Road, Hull, Yorks.
A428 BD	Hull East D.L.P.	Mr. G. ALEXANDER, 111, Wingfield Road, Marfleet Lane, Hull.
A440 BD	Attercliffe D.L.P.	Mr. S. ALLEN, 64, Retford Road, Sheffield, Yorks.
A445 BD	Hillsborough D.L.P.	Mr. J. WOODHOUSE, 67, Heavygate Avenue, Sheffield, 6.
A471 CD	Skipton D.L.P.	Mr. P. CARRADICE, Chapel Hill, Salterforth, Colne, Lancs.
H476 CD	Brecon & Radnor D.L.P.	Mr. C. VAUGHAN, 26, Penylan Road, Brecon.
H486 BD	Cardiff East D.L.P.	Mr. T. E. A. SOUTHERN, 73, Ninian Road, Roath Park, Cardiff, Glam.
J551 BD	Tradeston D.L.P.	Mr. M. McLEAN, 4, Tower Street, Glasgow, S.I
J570 CD	Perth D.L.P.	Mr. J. GUILD, Jnr., 3, North Methuen Street, Perth.

### CORRECTIONS TO ANNUAL REPORT ALREADY PUBLISHED

December issue :—2, 5, 15, 26, 33, 38, 47, 53, 62, 127, 140, 159, 167, 231, 232, 239/41, 245, 249, 258, 262, 268, 294, 299, 303, 331, 378, 390, 394, 396, 423, 446, 476, 480, 481, 540.

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April issue :—1, 2, 5, 29, 89, 129, 236, 242, 249, 259, 283, 285, 333, 335, 380, 392, 432, 553, 570.



**T**HE aim of every local Labour Party should be the publication of its own local paper. The facilities offered by a group of local Parties who run the Southern Counties Workers' Publications Ltd., enable the production of an 8-page paper with a circulation of only 500 to be run without a loss. Has your Party considered co-operation with the "Workers' Monthly" scheme? It can serve the smallest or the largest Party by means of its Socialist and non-profit-making basis. Write at once and get going before November!

**"THE WORKERS' MONTHLY"**  
**"BRIXHAM" THE MOUNT, GUILDFORD, SURREY**

## LOCAL NEWSPAPER MEMS

### HINTS TO EDITORS.

"Many newspapers of standing, with a 'character' of their own to maintain, provide their staffs with a 'style book' or 'guide to house styles.' Most proof-readers' rooms of any size have very definite codes to work by, and proofs are corrected by system and rule. . . ."

A comparison of various style books reveals many differences in the matter of banned words, spelling, headline structure, forms of expression, and so on. As one might expect, *The Times* sets a high standard of orthodoxy, and to note occasional lapses in practice is not without amusement to an old sub-editor.

You might not believe it, but the *Daily Express* is very strict in some of its rules, but the observance thereof is another matter. It prohibits the use of such words and phrases as amazing, daring robbery, gruesome, rash act, seduced, shocking.

**HAS YOUR PARTY  
A  
LOCAL  
JOURNAL  
OF ITS OWN?**

**ESTABLISHED 1926**  
**—Going stronger  
than ever**

Some *Times* rules may be mentioned.

Use of "a" and "an."—"A" before all words beginning with a vowel pronounced as initial y or w. Thus, "a" eulogy, ewe, European, unanimous. "A" before an aspirated h, as hope, hospitable, humble, hotel, history. But "an" before unaspirated h, as heir, honour, honest, hour. There are exceptions, however. Thus, "an" horizon (yet "a" horizontal); "an" heroic (yet "a" hero); "an" heraldic (yet "a" herald); "an" hereditary.

This is a little puzzling, and so is the use of the terminations *ise* and *ize*. Broadly, *ize* is used where the termination of a verb has been formed directly or by analogy from the Greek; but it is formally explained that "literary usage has in certain cases made *s* the best style even where *z* is possibly in accordance with etymological propriety."

It is incorrect to say "collided with"; should be "came into collision with." "Scotch" is only allowed by *The Times* for the whisky or the express train; otherwise Scottish or Scots. Always say "entertained at (not to)



dinner." You travel "in" and not "on" a ship. The use of "at" or "in" in reference to towns calls for a clear definition. One says, of course, "in" London, Paris, or New York, but might pardonably write "at" Newcastle, Winchester, or Maidstone.

[With kind acknowledgments to *The Journalist*.]

Welcome to the "Norwich Labour Monthly," which has passed its third issue. This paper has a circulation of 25,000 copies which are distributed free to all working class houses in the city, through the instrumentality of the ward associations. This job is done in three days.

Readers will be interested to know that the cost of printing is £37 10s. per month, other incidentals amounting to £1 or so. Congratulations to the Agent, Coun. J. Brooksbank, who has been able to cover the cost by advertisements, all placed on the twelve months contract.

Welcome also to the "Northampton Town Crier," which began publication in April. The first issue was a twelve-page and it was a decidedly interesting and well-done number. It was also well and originally illustrated. We are not sure whether this paper is under Party auspices. The publishing office is:—131, Wellingborough Road, Northampton. We may add that the May issue bore out the promise of the first one.

The "Newport Citizen" commenced publication in May, under the guidance of the Labour Agent, Mr. R. H. Ley. There is a fair sprinkling of advertisements, and the contents are interesting and varied. Best wishes.

The "Stanmore Labour News" (Editor, C. H. Ballard, 23, Bacon Lane, Edgware) is to be added to Labour's list of Local Labour Newspapers. It is a monthly with a guaranteed 5,000 circulation. Note that this is a **ward** publication, which has made eleven or twelve appearance, and, as such, it contains the germ of an idea we have always favoured. We would like to see a multitude of these little papers, and the size—quarto-fly—appeals to us as comparatively inexpensive, somewhat unusual, and with only sufficient space to discourage windy articles. Good luck to every "baby" paper!

## PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements under this heading are inserted at the special rate of twenty-four words for 2s., and 6d. for each additional six words, or less. Cash must accompany order. Three insertions are charged at the rate of two-and-a-half. Rates for displayed advertisements gladly sent on application.

South Kensington, near Earl's Court station. Comfortably furnished Divan-sitting rooms from 17/6 a week. Double rooms from 30/- a week. Breakfasts if required. Also Nightly Terms. Hot water in rooms. Quiet house. Garden. S. John Gee, 99, Lexham Gardens, W.8. 'Phone WES 6442.

## TYPEWRITERS DUPLICATORS



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Met. Station) LONDON, E.C.1  
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## Questions Answered Here

The Editor invites readers to send in queries of general interest on organisational and technical matters. Queries for which a reply is desired the same month, should reach us by 6th of the month.

FOR SALE, Oliver Typewriter; excellent condition; brief carrier; sale to Local Labour Parties only; Price £4 10s. Box 1, The "Labour Organiser," Fernhill Heath, near Worcester.

Addressograph. Hand model; little used; £4. Box 2, The "Labour Organiser," Fernhill Heath, near Worcester.